THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

Another volume of the Polynesian, the XVth, closes with this number; and, while we are duly gratified for the moral and material support which we have received from an appreciative community, we may be permitted to point with commendable pride to the improvements we have made in several of the departments of our paper, and which contribute in no small degree to its intrinsic value and business efficiency. Our commercial and marine intelligence are the best that can be had, and who promises more performs less.

In closing this volume we wish to do so with a light heart and an easy conscience. We are not aware that we have wilfully and cruelly trod upon anybody's corns, but if, in the unavoidable shock and battle of political strife, we have alienated friendships and made ennemies, we deem it no disparagement to express our regret, and to acknowledge our willingness to bury whatever differences may have occurred, so long as they do not affect the principles which we profess.

It is well known in this community that Her Majesty Queen Emma has long entertained the project of collecting subscriptions for a Hospital for sick and indigent Hawaiians. Her lady friends have been consulted, an attempt made to form a committee of ladies for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, and even days suggested for commencing the work. But obstacle after obstacle intervened and at last Her Majesty, disappointed at not being able to carry out a favorite plan dictated by humanity, requested as a particular evidence of sympathy with her wishes that the King himself would undertake the labor of love which she had hoped to execute in person. In Honolulu the effect of this prompting is well understood. For two or three days past his Majesty has been seen in the most frequented parts of the town with his memorandum book in hand, soliciting subscriptions to a Hospital for his poorer subjects. We understand that he did not at all determine in his mind when he set out each morning on his charitable crusade upon whom he would call or who he would ask, but he accosted people as he met them, pened to be passing by, having no preferences and making no distinctions. Hitherto a large number assured that the King will fall in with them in week. We respectfully and sincerely congratulate that can lend lustre even to crowned heads. The King's method of prosecuting his work has been as unpretending as the feeling which urged him has been sincere. Upon foot and in the rain he has worked many hours a day to accomplish his selfimposed mission, and besides its own particular purpose, the hospital so long as it exists will be an honorable memorial of the love and sympathy which ruled in the bosoms of Kamehameha IV and the young Queen Emma.

Our readers will remember that by a recent act of the Legislature now in session the Minister of the Interior is invested with power to grant a charter of incorporation to any persons who may apply for the same with a view to establish a hospital in Honolulu for sick and indigent Hawaiians. It is also enacted that when five thousand dollars shall have been collected or raised for the purpose alluded to, the Government will contribute in land or lots, or the proceeds of lands or lots, a similar amount towards the hospital. Beyond which, it has been passed by the Upper House of the Legislature, and we cannot suppose that the concurrence of the Lower House will be wanting when the subject comes before them to-day, that an appropriation of two thousand dollars shall be made to Nobles appeared during the earlier part of the present help meet current expenses. On each of the other three principal islands the Government will double the amount of subscriptions when they foot up at | many years, he was personally known to a vast number two thousand five hundred dollars; and considering the little time that has been expended here in raising much more than thrice the latter amount, there | life, he was pointed to as one whose career was worthy is no reason to despair of seeing Hawaii, Maui and Kauai very speedily claiming the benefit of the

We should be doing very sorry justice to our own feelings if we concealed altogether the satisfaction with which we hail the King's inauguration of what may be called, if we look to the physical condition of the people, a new era. It is very long since we first raised the voice and called for hospitals, and now we feel at last as if the avenging angel's hand were about to be stayed, and the guilt of supineness no longer visited upon the innocent, if ignorant, victims of neglect. The pioneer hospital about to be established, taken in conjunction with the marine hospital for Hawaiian above a message expressive of strong and sincere reseamen, provision for which has been made in certain new sections of the Civil Code introduced by the Minister of Finance, gives us a starting point from which we hope in future to date a new showing in the census as it reaches us from time to

One word more and we will have done. Honoulu has often been called the residence of a liberal and charitable population. The list of subscriptions which we this day publish goes to prove the assertion. It is only a commencement, but it looks very well indeed. The charitable societies of this place are the very reverse of noisy; there is a great deal of kindness done, and a great deal of watching too, that the town knows nothing about. There are really those amongst us who do good by stealth ceive the children of about his own age, of those paand blush to find it fame. But on an occasion like rents who have the honor of the intimacy of their the present, we think the individual ought to be Majesties the King and Queen. He will also receive the merged in the whole, and some notoriety given to pupils of all classes of schools in the metropolis, and the readiness with which the public have echoed the clergy of all denominations. In the evening there their Majesties' call in behalf of those upon whom | will be a grand ball, which we hear will be given in a the dark unhappy days of sickness have fallen.

An almost illegible communication has been lying on our table for some weeks past, and which, because it furthermore lacked in conventionalism so far as orthography is concerned, we have let lie over. It is signed by one John Dickerson, of some place in Wailuku, Maui, and has for its subject the case of a certain William Tilton, who appears

Justice Robertson on the 10th November, 1858, and found guilty. Mr. Dickerson asserts that he has had a long talk with the French Priest in Wailuku, who said he was very sorry for Tilton, who was suffering the penalty of the law, although innocent. Again, Dickerson only wishes he could give evidence of what he knows about the transaction that led to Tilton's imprisonment-at least, if he does not the Priest does, for there is a good deal of involution in our correspondent's style, and this renders some of his sentences decidedly am-

But if the advocacy of one man in behalf of

a brother man, suffering without cause, or alleged so to be, is to be rejected because his love of justice is unbacked by his knowledge of letters, we can only say, God help those unfortunates whose friends are too humbly placed to tell the truth efficiently. Of the facts in the case before us we know nothing, but our correspondent's simplicity in addressing us in the matter that ought to have been laid at the feet of the King himself, proves an amount of ignorance, which, taken in conjunction with the bad spelling, speaks volumes for the sincerity of William Tilton's advocate. It is no easy matter for such an unaccustomed hand to write a letter and to make a plea. This untaught Council must have known that he was subjecting himself to ridicule, and it seems only fair to suppose that in cases like his it is out of the fullness of the heart that the pen records or the mouth speaketh. What Mr. Tilton has been doing we do not know until we refer to the report of the sessions, during which he was tried, but it would appear that there was a girl in the case, and a marriage, whilst allusion is made to a paper, and the Frence priest, who, seemingly supposed to know something capable of giving a leaning to the case, is referred to confidently. The reference is at all events a respectable one. Our reasons for now alluding to this matter are very simple. If this letter had been properly spelt and addressed to the proper personage, it might have been referred to the Justices of the Supreme Court for them to deliberate upon; they in their turn might have requested the French priest (and we presume the statement of a French priest would not have been ruled out because he was a French priest) to tell what he knew; upon which the mystery of the paper given by somebody whose name we cannot or slipped into their houses and offices as he hap- decipher might have been displayed, and a recommendation to mercy have followed. The idea of trying the case over again at this late time of the of persons remain unsolicited, but they may rest day is not, perhaps, altogether according to Cocker or the Statute Laws of this kingdom. But the singood time. The list of subscribers which we pub- cerity of this Dickerson loses nothing in our eyes lish to day will be vastly augmented by this day from his being ignorant of the ins and outs of law, nor do we believe that because he does not know their Majesties upon the success of this their hon- which knocker to use, the proper door ought to be orable effort in a holy and humane cause. Surely closed upon him or the man whose cause he advotheir Royal brows are now surrounded by a halo cates. Ignorance is like a blindness, and the ma who will not take a blind beggar even by the hand, when he sees him poking about with his staff at a wrong corner, and put him in the right direction, is not the sort of person that we should wish to join our club. In the letter, deficient as it is in punctuation and orthography, there may be simple truth enough to afford more than what is commonly supposed the necessary basis for a forensic and florescent address of five hours duration, with its full complement of "jury droops," starts, satire, pro-bono-publico-ism and exalted piety in modulated tones. At the same time it may be nothing but bosh-a regular sell. Should the affair, however, have been taken up in a genuine spirit and upon sufficient grounds, we would recommend Mr. Dickerson or the French Priest to petition the King in Council, and the more respectable names they get to the document the better for their client.

> Drep of ancurism of the aorta, at his residence Honolulu on Tuesday the 26th instant, the Hon. Jona PHEOL a member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State and also of the House of Nobles. Mr. Piikoi's death has caused surprise as well as deep regret. Robust, active, vivacious, few members of the House of session to have a stronger hold upon life than he. As clerk of Honolulu Market, an office he has held for of persons, and as one of the prosperous and thriving men of the place, surrounded by all the comforts of of remark. The deceased was descended from an ancient family of high chiefs who formerly had great power on the island of Kauai, but his rise in the world, and the position he held amongst the highest persons in the land were owing to his own personal qualifications. For a long time he was one of his late Majesty's land agents, and showed peculiar shrewdness in maniging what under the old system was often a difficult kind of business. He was upwards of fifty years of age, yet seemed to be until lately in the very prime and pride of life. Upon the announcement of his death in the House of Nobles by Prince Kamehameha the folthem by the House of Representatives that body also adjourned for the day after addressing to the House gret. The day on which the funeral will take place has not been appointed.

Resolved. That the House of Nobles have heard with deep sensibility, of the decease of the Hon. J. Plikot, late an efficient and worthy member of this House, and of His Majesty's Govern-Resolved, That the Sympathies of this House be tendered by he President to the family and friends of the deceased. Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of the deceased this House will now adjourn, and that the members wear crap-

n the left arm during the remainder of the session. Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate bese resolutions to the House of Representatives. THE PAST WEEK.

The Prince of Hawaii's Birthday.

We understand that the 20th of May, the first anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Hawaii, will be observed as a public boliday. Besides the morning reception usual on such occasions, the Prince will relarge marquee to be crected for the occasion. Another feature of interest will be a Regatta-something new here-the first cup for the winner to be the gift of the Prince, while our fellow townsman Captain T. Spencer will present the second cup.

Odd-Fellows' Celebration---Fortieth Anniver-sary---nnd Laying of the Corner Stone of a New Hall.

One of the greatest pageants, in many respects, ever witnessed on these Islands, was undoubtedly the celeto have been tried for perjury before Associate bration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the institution

United States of America by the united action of the enchantment in it. members of Excession Lodge No. 1 and Polynesia the same day, Tuesday last, the 26th inst.

to the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in this coun- that men do unto you, do ye even so unto them." When try. In 1846 Dr. Watson, of Newburyport, Ms, started for the then newly settled portions of Oregon, and bearing authority from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts to establish a subordinate of that day like a voice from the tomb, like a resurrec-Lodge there if convenient and advisable. Circumstances, however, which travellers of that day could hardly also the unbroken perpetuity of moral truth. foresee, still less control, led Dr. Watson to these Islands, and finding here a few resident Brethren, members of scattered Lodges in the United States, he conferred upon their the dispensation with which he was entrusted, and with no little pains succeeded in organising the present Excelsior Lodge No. 1; the following gentlemen being the five original members, viz.: A. Ten Eyck, C. Brewer 2d, G. D. Gilman, M. Johnson and R. A. S. Wood.

The lapse of twelve short years, with their vicissitudes of life and of residence, has left but three of that faithful hand to witness, on this occasion and in this place, the growth of that noble tree which they had planted; and to them and their successors last Tuesday was naturally a day of commendable pride, as well as humble thanksgiving to Him, in the shadow of whose protection and in the faith of whose continued support they have labored and endured.

We make the following record of the celebration, solemnities and festivities of the day :

In virtue of a decree from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, all the Lodges within the jurisdiction, both Grand and Subordinate, were ordered to observe ing and jubilee for the many blessings bestowed upon, we do not pretend to know. and the unexampled prosperity of, the Order; that day being also the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States. Excelsior Lodge No. 1 of the Order in Honoulu having, through the liberality of the Grand Lodge and their own prudent management, accumulated a

Hence the double festivities of the day.

At half-past ten o'clock in the morning Excelsion Lodge of Honolulu, joined by the brethren resident in Lahaina, and other visitors, and by Polynesia Encampment No. 1, formed in procession below their Lodge room in Fort street, preceded by a band of music and escorting the "Progres de l'Oceanie" Lodge of Masons, and the "Honolulu" Chapter of the Royal Arch, followed by the "Mechanic Benefit Union Society," marched to the Fort Street Church, which was soon allnoticed His Majesty the King, the Chief Justice of the tiser is tacking ! Kingdom, the Commissioners of France and the United States, and many other gentlemen of note. The Rev. E. Corwin, Pastor of the Church, by special request of We understand that probably Monday of next week at the prayer and benediction.

mind of the uninitiated, upon the full value of secret the management of the constitution itself. societies, like the Odd-Fellows or the Masons, his endorsement of their principles, his exhortation to continue steadfast in them, acquire an importance which most labored panegyric from a brother.

After service was ended in the Church, the procession marched in the same order through some of the principal streets, until it arrived on the lot in Fort street, where the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" is to be erected. next lot above the corner of King street. Here the exercises of laying the corner stone of the new Hall were performed, according to the ritual of the Order, by R. A. S. Wood, D. D. G. S., assisted by P. G.'s D. N. Flitner and W. C. Parke and Br. J. Fuller, acting as Gr. Officers for the occasion. During the ceremony the N. G. of Excelsior Lodge, B. F. Durham, Esq., delivered an address before the assembled multitude of ladies and gentlemen, which we also publish in the supplement of to-day. It is ably written and was well delivered, and the applauses which it received, though subdued by a sense of propriety on the occasion, must have been as grateful to the Odd-Fellow as they were due to the ability of the orator. The ceremony concluded with the "grand honors" of the Order, given by striking the hands together three times three times, after which the crowd dispersed and the Odd-Fellows escorted the lowing resolutions were passed, and upon receipt of Masons and the Chapter members home to their Lodge Rooms in King street, and then returned to their own room in Fort street.

> The day was generally observed throughout the town as a holiday, nearly every respectable store being closed. and with the exception of a few light showers, hardly enough to lay the dust, the day was pleasant, mild-in name of "Janion, Green & Co.," Honolulu, Haw, Is.

In the evening, Polynesia Encampment and Excelsion Lodge gave a ball at the Bungalow, corner of Merchant and Richard streets, where one of the largest and most harmonious gatherings took place that we have witnessed for some years. So true it is that "kind hosts make pleased guests," that we have heard none-and we have conversed with a great many-but what speaks of the ball, and all connected therewith, with the most dignitaries, with their ladies, and many other distinguished personages. At 9 o'clock the ball was opened by | ties. His Majesty the King and the lady of Hon. C. R. Bishop, and dancing was continued till about 2 o'clock in

Among the numerous ladies, whose beauties and graces bewildered yet charmed us, we noticed, by the elegant badge which they bore, not a few members of the degree of Rebekah, and we are told that to their skill and their taste as good house-wives, as well as ac-

profuse quantity of the refreshments. To the Committee Brs. Hoffmann, T. Spencer and J. H. Brown, who decorated the hall and arranged the each. ball great credit is certainly due. We have read of fairy palaces in Arabian Nights, but the splendid and tasteful manner in which they turned the old Bunga. he type of the address of B. F. Durham, Esq.

of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS in the low into a ball-room hos a touco of romance if not of

If the Odd-Fellows Hall is not the first edifice erected Encampment No. 1, both of this city, also the ceremo- for a benevolent institution (seeing that the Sailor's ny of laying the corner stone of a new Hall for the use Home was built a few years ago), yet it is well worthy of the Order; both of which occurrences took place on of note as a permanent tide-mark of the advancing principles of benevolence and love, of the practical de-It may be apposite, on this occasion, briefly to refer | velopment of the divine idea that "whatsoever ye wish the necessities of future ages shall require the removal of the building, or the enlargement of its foundations, the contents* of that corner stone may come to the men tion of the dead, not only proving historical facts, but

> * A written Statement of the circumstances under which the milding was erected, showing from what sources the funds were ecceived, signed by the N. G. of Elcelsior Lodge.

Copies of the different newspapers published in Honolulu. List of Officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, and of Polynesia Encampment No. 1, at the date of their respective for and at the present date. Statistics of the Order

Copy of the Charfer by authority of which Excelsior Lodge No 1 is working. Copy of the Address delivered at the ceremony by the N. G of Excelsior Lodge. Commercial Calendar for 1859.

Copy of the Historical Sketch of Volcanos on Hawaii.

Gross Carelessness.

That in the course of building obstructions of the treet are sometimes all but unavoidable, we are willing to concede. But that piles of bricks should be left in or near the middle of the street of dark nights in the very high road of carriages proceeding to or returning from church or evening parties, and where such barricades are neither expected or visible, is rather too bad. Common humanity would suggest at least a lantern at each end of the heap. We were walking with a gentleman the other evening who fell on these bricks and the 26th of April, 1859, as a special day of thanksgiv- dislocated his shoulder. What other accidents happened

"Stand by for Stays!"

The most remarkable somerset on the political tight rope we have lately witnessed, is the change of creed effected in our cotemporary, relative to the postal system of this country. A few weeks ago it denounced building fund, resolved to lay the corner stone of an the proposed inter-island postage as a retrograde meas-Odd Fellows' Hall on the day already set apart as a ure, injurious to the people, and only less wicked than memorial and a thanks offering of the whole united the Ministerial idea that, under the Constitution, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." In this week's issue it admits that-

"So long as our post-office is a gratuitous system as at present. the government can not be asked to do more than the facilities at their command will allow; but the moment a tax is imposed on orrespondence, our merchants will demand as a right that their letters be promptly delivered, and the post-office in collect-ing postage will assume a very different relation to the public from that which it at present holds in regard to our inter-island

We congratulate our friend upon recovering its eyesight so far as to discover the lee shore on which it was steering; but in order to prevent surprises, whether pleasant or otherwise, would it not be well to pass the ed with a large and attentive audience, among whom we word along, that the world may know that the Adver-

A Drawn Game.

Excelsior Lodge, preached a sermon from Ecclesiastes, will be fixed upon for the prorogation of the legislature, IV., 9 and 10, the Rev. S. C. Damon kindly officiating all of the points of difference between the two houses having successfully been accommodated and arranged, We publish the sermon in to-day's supplement, with the exception of the liquor question. On this last and to it we invite the attention of all who were pre- the upper and lower Houses would not agree, and so vented from listening to the elecution of the preach- all legislation on the subject is by common consent er. We modestly claim some knowledge of the subject dropped out of the new Civil Code, and the existing treated of, and we believe that few will deny us the liquor laws remain undisturbed. Those Gentlemen of ability to judge of that sermon, either as a religious or the House of Representatives, to whose persistency the a literary production; we therefore as unhesitatingly credit of the above result is mainly due, may well exas cheerfully express our fullest approbation of the po- claim with Pyrrhus : "another such victory and I am sition it assumes, and our admiration of the almost in- lost !" may well go home and explain to their constitutuitive perception with which a gentleman, not of the ents the momentous difference between tweedle-dum Order, has penetrated and appreciated its true spirit and tweedle-dee; may well proclaim at the market and purposes. Standing in his place as a minister of cross the only ultimate, legitimate conclusion of their God, representing the views and opinions (after hearing premises, viz: that a people who can not be trusted with him we may not say prejudices) of a Christian portion the management of their own individual, inalienable of the community, as well as the refined and cultivated | rights under the constitution, should not be trusted with

But, what is deferred is not lost. And, when the people again assemble to elect and instruct their Representatives, they will remember that it was not the can not fail to tell more in favor of the Order than the King, nor his government nor his Nobles that trod the rights of the commons under foot.

Don't miss the Opportunity

Of securing a photograph picture of the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which can be had from Mr. Froebe at his Daguerrean rooms in King Street. The picture is perfect in an artistic view, and represents the scene just after the commencement of the address by Mr. Durham; a most favorable opportunity, while every body was quiet, in rapt attention on the speaker. We understand that copies of Mr. Froebe's photographs will be forwarded to the "Illustrated London News" and the Leipsig Illustrirte Zeitung." In connection with this subject we would simply give utterance to what seems to be a general conviction, that the portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen, now to be seen at Mr. Froebe's rooms, are most splendid specimens of the art which no one that visits the rooms should fail to enquire for. We learn that the price for photograph copies of the laying of the corner stone is \$3, and for copies of the portraits of their Majesties is \$3 each, or \$5 for both.

New Firm.

By an advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that Mr. W. L. Green, Esq., has been associated with R. C. Janion, Esq., and that the firm now assumes the We wish the new firm all the business prosperity which their own emminent talents can not fail to secure, all the social consideration which their high commercial standing so well deserves.

"Some Pumpkins."

We have received from Mr. Oudinot, of Lahaina one pumpkin, F but of such pumpkins one at a time is enough-of the crooked neck kind, which when placed superlative degree of pleasurable emotion. The ball was upright measures 3 feet 6 inches from stem to eve. honored by the presence of His Majesty the King and straight, and 4 feet with the curve, and has a girth of suit, Chief Justice Allen, the Diplomatic and Consular 27 3-8 inches. This mother of pumpkins weighs fifty one pounds and is but one out of a crop of similar beau-

Fly Traps.

We have noticed at Dr. Ford's drug store a new invention- Yankee of course-by which flies and mosquitoes are literally "led by the nose" to their own eternal confusion. The fly is attracted by the molasses, smeared on a roller of some 6 by 3 inches, and carried around by clock work, which finally lands the unforcomplished ladies, were owing the excellent quality and tunate traveller in "kingdom come," a gauze cage resembling a meat-preserver. The traps are ingenious, and cannot fail of becoming popular. The price is \$-

We are indebted to the Advertiser for the use of

CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. B. F. DURHAM, J. H. BROWN and D. N. FLIT-

fore Excelsior Lodge No. 1, on the 26th, is before me,

List of Subscribers to the Honolulu Hospital up

to April 29, 1859.

and the accompanying manuscript is my reply.

Her R. H. the Princess V. K. Kaahumanu

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

NER-GENTLEMEN :

His Majesty the King

Her Majesty the Queen

His R. H. Prince Kamehameha

Allen, E. H. Chief Justice

Bates, A. B. District Attorney

Brown, J. H. Sheriff of Oahu

Borden, J. W. U. S. Commissioner

Cartwright, A. J. and Capt. H. S. Howland

Armstrong, R. Rev.

Aldrich, W. A.

Austin, J. W.

Adams, E. P.

Bartow, C. S.

Bishop, C. R.

Coffin, E R.

Bishop, Mrs. C. R.

Chancerel, Victor

Chapman, J. E.

Dickenson, H.

Dowsett, J. I.

Davis, R. G.

Everett, A. P.

Ford, Dr. S. P.

Gilman, G. D.

Hackfeld, H.

Haalelea, L.

Hall, E. O.

Howe, G. G.

Hanks, F. L.

Jones, Wm. Ap

Kamaipelekane

Lawton, Capt.

Meek, Capt. Jno.

Molteno, Capt. F.

McKibbin, Dr. R.

Neilson, H. A.

Parke, W. C.

Pfluger, J. C.

Paki, Miss Lydia

Robinson & Co., J.

Reynolds, Lieut. U. S. N.

Ritson & Hart.

Richardson, Jno.

Richards, C. L.

Russell, A.

Spencer, T.

Spalding, J. C.

Smith, Capt. J.

Severance, W.

Stott, Capt. W.

Spencer, Stephen

Waterhouse, J. T.

Waterman, D. C.

Whitney, H. M.

Wood, Dr. R. W.

Webster, W.

Walker, J. S.

Waterhouse, Mrs. J. T.

Williams & Co., C. A.

by the House below. He said:

Snow, Capt. B. F.

Samsing & Co., C. P.

Nahaolelua, P. Gov. of Maui,

Pratt, A. Consul U. S. A. (first donation)

Robertson, G. M. Associate Justice

Stapenhorst, F. Oldenburg Consul

Treadway, P. H. Sheriff of Mani.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION 1858.

House of Nobles.

transmitting a resolution in regard to the sale of liquor, and a list of concurrences, etc., on the report of the committee of Conference. Messrs. Ii, Haalelea and Wyllie were appointed

further conference on section 470 (the horse tax). The amend-

ment by the Representatives in 15224 was concurred in. The

House got into a discussion on sections 77, 78, 79 and 80 (of liquor licenses), during which the Minister of Finance spoke

Mn. Parsident:—When, as long ago as the early part of January, this subject came before the itouse of Nobles, I took occasion to explain briefly my views, of its hearings under the

constitution. I laid down the principle that no discriminations could be made as to rights and privileges, between dif-ferent classes of his Majesty's subjects. I held that the native and the naturalized must, in both respects, stand upon the same footing. To sustain this principle I referred to the theory

of the Hawatian Government and cited certain plain constitu-

tional enactments. Two months or more of consideration,

sufficed to bring forth objections-not to my arguments,-but

to suppositious motives and purposes with which I was charged, having just as little relation to truth as the fictions of Gul-

me length to the unconstitutionality of the ground taken

the House below for

APRIL 25th, SEVENTY-SIETH DAY .- A message was received

Melchers & Co.

Manini, P. F.

Miles, C. J.

Louzada, J.

Kekuanaoa, His Ex. M.

Lunalilo, W. C. on His Majesty's staff,

Miller, Gen. W., H. B. M.'s Commissioner.

Hopkins, C. G.

Holdsworth, H. J. H.

Greenwell, H. W.

Guillou, Dr. C. F.

Gregg, D. L., Minister of Finance

Dominis, Jno. O.

Clark, Capt., ship Ocean

Honogulu, April 28th, 1859. REV. E. CORWIN-DEAR SIR :-

B. F. DURHAM,

JNO. H. BROWN.

Honolulu, April 29th, 1859.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1.

D. N. FLITNER.

I am content to plant myself upon the constitution which I have sworn to support and defend. If by fair rules of construction, it does not sustain the conclusions I have expressed. In behalf of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., we I am gravely mistaken as to its language, its import, and its general object. If it admits distinctions of right and privilege would respectfully request you to furnish as with a general objects in the acquisition and enjoyment of property among subjects in the acquisition and enjoyment of property and the possession of personal rights, it is unworthy of it copy of the Sermon delivered before that Lodge on the 26th inst., in order that it may be published. respect it has so long enjoyed We are, Sir, Very respectfully, &c.,

spect it has so long enjoyed.

Does it in fact, or by implication, allow of any such dis-rimination? The first article is in the following terms: crimination? The first article is in the following terms:
God hath created all men free and equal, and endowed them with certain inalienable rights; among which are life and liberty, the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and hand Committee of Arrangements of

have based upon falsehood.

The principle of equality is first established. Then the mo inportant of the inherent rights pertaining to that equality are defined. The right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, is particularly specified, and it is placed secclearly follow that whatever mode of acquiring, possessing Your request for a copy of my Sermon delivered be-

s not my purpose to notice any such objections here, or to co

beyond the line of just argument in demolishing any of the lawdry, logical structures which ignorance or mulevolence

and only to the right of life and liberty. Does it not then and protecting property may be lawful to one class or portion of the people, must also be lawful to every other? All subjects stand upon the same platform, and legislation cannot rightfully make a discrimination. Equality is the rule land down by the Constitution.

I object to the action of the House of Representatives be cause it violates this rule. It concedes to naturalized subjects privileges and rights which are denied to native subjects. To conform to the requirements of the Constitution, we must admit both classes to sell, and use intoxicating drinks, or we

must make prohibition universal. For the sake of const one ground or the other should be distinctly taken. The Joint Committee of Revision suggested a plan which satisfied the Constitution, and which ought to have been reponded to by expediency and policy men of every grade-from the fanatical, who act in good faith, down to the time servers and mammon-worshipers who have no faith at all.
It was proposed to give to all subjects of the Kingdom the privilege of wholesate icenses. This was the alternative to entire exclusion,—an ulternative made necessary by our tree. obligations. So far as retail was concerned, the limitation sale was extended from native Hawaiians to all subjects of His Majesty. The lower House went back to the old unconstitutional descrimination between classes. You, Nobles, refused to concur in such a policy. You adopted the suggestions and followed the able reasoning of his Royal Highness Prince Kamphameha. It is much to his honor that he had the wisdom to adopt a statesmanlike view of the subject, and the dom to adopt a state-matter of the present hour, will firmness to act accordingly. If men of the present hour, will not do him justice, he will find that a new generation is-pring-ing up to rally around him in support of the great constitutional principles which he advocates. The day is not far disant when Hawaiian laws will conform to the Hawaiian Con stitution,-when inequalities of condition introduced and sustained by the slien, will be so far reduced as to place him on a footing with those whom he now arrogantly assumes to on a footing with those whom he dow arrogantly assumes to direct and govern. There is no country but this, where the alien is above the native born, and that exception ought to cease as soon as legislative action or judicial decision can ac-complish it. The one or the other will take place at no very distant day. I have sustained the views and policy of my or league in the Ministry, his Royal Highness, because thought them right, just and constitutions. I shall continu sustain them for the same reason, and I entertain no doubt to sustain them for the same reason, and I entertain no doubt that they will soon be recognized by all, as sound and judi-cious. Present influences may contend against them, for they are opposed to the policy of those who now merge the consti-tution and the rights of the people in their own narrow judgment of policy, without reference to equal privileges or orinciples of a free government.

The 14th article of the Constitution confirms my argument

It is in the following words: The King conducts his Government for the common good : for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of his peo-ple; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men among his subjects. There-fore in making laws for the nation, regard shall be had to the protection, interest and welfare, not only of the King, the Chiefs and Rulers, but all the people alike." How can the King conduct the government for the common good when his Legislature allows uncommon facilities for

"acquiring, possessing and protecting property" to one class of subjects above another. How can regard be had to "the protection, interest and welfare" of "all the people alike, when one part of the people is preferred to another part." it is not lawful for the Government to provide "for the profit, innor, or private interest of any one man, family or class men," how comes it that the Legislature may give to naturalized subjects the privilege of making fortunes by the sale for intoxicating beverages, when native subjects are debarred from the same privilege? Is this the equality meant by your Constitution? If so, it is utterly delusive. It is a thing of fair words on paper, but the veriest humbug in all things elso —a humbug to be scorned and repudiated, as all humbugs nould be, on the first convenient occasion. The object of the Hawaiian Constitution, was to establish equality among those subject to its jurisdiction. It makes no distinction between classes of subjects. It places the naturalized and the nature

subject on the same footing.

The House of Representatives, in violation of the fundamental law, seek to perpetuate a distinction. Will you submit to it, or will you, as a co-ordinate branch at the Legislaive department, vindicate your own rights and those of your fellow subjects?

Will you, Nobles, declare your inequality? Are you will ing to say that your rights are less than the rights of the stran gers you have made fat with your ewn substance-the strain gers you have taken within your gates as guests and welcomed as friends? Will you assert that His Majesty and his Boy al Highness, my colleague, may not enjoy the same civil and social privileges which pertain to those who have capited their courtesies? If you sustain the action of the lower House, you proclaim this and much more. You declare what no good Hawalian, native or otherwise, ought ever to admit—the in feriority of your race. You concede your incapacity for self-government. You place upon your brows the mark of self-abasement. Are you willing to stoop so low as to do this? I ask you to discard prejudices and look to political reasons, with which you cannot fail to be convinced. The Hawshan Government holds a place among the nations of the world. I must adopt the common rules of civilization, or it will fail in to deserved contempt. It cannot adhere to the peculiar institutions which former necessities exacted. Those institutions served in their time. They were, perhaps, the groundwork of civilization. But they must give place to other ideas. They are superseded by the practical mind-working and mind

characteristics of the age.

I have been profoundly surprised by some of the ideas recently declared elsewhere in regard to legislation. It is said that the representative is not bound to look to the Constituion, but only to the wishes of his constituents-that the courts must take care of the fundamental law, while the legislature regards solely the demands of public opinion. Is this the true theory of the Government? If so, why demand an oath of supthe most solemn manner to observe the requirements of that is strument? The oath of a member of the Lower House, from Honolulu or Lahaina, to that effect, is just as valid and binding as the oath of the Judge who sits upon the bench. The Representative is quite as much required to stand by the Constitution as the members of the highest Court in the land. He solemnly swears to do it before he takes his seat, and guided by his own ound judgment he must perform his oath—even if it be in defi-ance of the expressed wishes of his constituents. It is not within the province of any constituency to require perjury from its delegates. The representative principle was never intended to bind the Legislature hand and foot to this absurd extent.

The Representative is most certainly and clearly required to observe the Constitution in all wis actions. In matters within its cope, he may, if he pleases, look to the will or the preferences of se who elected him, but no further. He is the servant of the Constitution as well as the servant of the people; his first duty is to the Constitution; and in sustaining it, he performs his best fury to the people.

The action of the Committees of Conference has resulted in no

equitable adjustment. You, Nobles, have, in all things, stood by your Committee; and while your confidence was freely and fully given, it has not been betrayed or dishonored. The Committee of the Lower House stands in a less fortunate position: trusted with the delicate and responsible functions of negotiation, it has sometimes tailed to meet the support and the confidence which the very act of appointment ought to have implied. Thus have arisen difficulties between the two branches of the Legislature; thus has it come that we are met with the stolid cry which sets up possible consequences above the Constitution!

How can any man who has a conscience take such a ground!

When men put their consciences with their purses—in their breeches pockets—I can very well see that their morality may be confounded with mere ideas of dollars and cents, but I cannot see how the legislator is able to square an unconstitutional demand on the part of his constituents with his obligations to support the Constitution. Is it not to be understood that when he swears to sustain that instrument, he means something more than an obsequious submission to the prejudices of those to whom he owes his election?

I hold the principle of popular representation in the highest regard; it is one of the bulwarks of freedom, and can never be given up where constitutional government exists. But there is always a tendency to abuse which ought to be guarded against with the utmost care. It should never be forgotten that while the Constitution prescribes a guaranty for the liberties of the people, it also fixes a limit to the responsibility of the Representatives. I repeat, then, that within its limits, and only within its limits can the Representative be rightfully controlled by the wishes of his constituents The Constitution is the master; the King of his Throne is bound to respect it, the subject is bound to respect

it is not true, Nobles, as you may have heard outside of this house, that Cabinet Councils have influenced my action or the of my colleagues, on this subject. There have been no conferent s or consultations as to the course to be pursued. acted, each on his responsibility as a legislator; and if all have fallen into the same track, the agreement results from the clear nees of the principles which support our position. The cry of Cabinet dictation may excite some prejudice elsewhere, but it can do no harm. You, Nobles, will laugh at the compliment which is paid to your intelligence by the assumption of your sub-

serviency to Ministerial control.

It is no pleasant thing to take ground against ancient project ces. Duty is sometimes a stern monitor. Without the conviction that there is no alternative course, I should hardly stand up to brave the opposition which assails me. But there is a point above mere expediency to be decided. It is the question whether the Constitution shall be the law of the land, or the mere opinion of certain classes of his Majesty's subjects. For one, I shall stand by the Constitution, whatever consequences betide me am content to adhere to the right. I adopt, Mr. President, the motto on youder wall which stands beneath the portrait of the

late Chancellor of the Kingdon Fiat justicia, ruat calum.

I am aware that malice pursues me; I know that blind and that brazen falsehood follows my tracks and attempts to misconrue all my official conduct, so as to favor its own malignant de signs. Let the issue come as soon as it may. If I am not satisfied, I shall at least full with decency and dignity. I shall full because I have urged upon you, Nobles, to vindicate the Constitution and to adopt the financial policy which belongs to all civilized States. But the views which I have maintained will prevail. They are founded in justice, and cannot long be subverted. Then stand by them; give them your efficient support, and be convinced that they will lead to the highest good of the King-

ed that he was glad that the Minister had stated so clearly the precise constitutional issue. That issue, if it had not been greatly misrepresented, had, at least, been greatly misunderstood. It had been contended that to grant to catives the same right of obtaining spirit licenses as all naturalized foreigners, was to open the floodgates of intemperance and vice upon the natives of the soil. Now nothing, in his iew, could be more widely different than that result and the simple question, shall a native, who offers the amount of the license, the accurities required by law, and to subject himself to all the conditions of his license, be debarred from obtaining such license? For his own part, he so understood the strict equality of right, to all who live under the King's jurisdiction, under the 1st and 14th Articles of the Constitution, and so understood his oath to support the Constitution, that were he the Minister of the Interior, he certainly would not feel justified in refusing to a harmonic production. tive a license to sell spirits, under the circumstances which he had stated, unless after reference to the Supreme Judges and

He could not perceive what difference it would make in regard ed, having just as little relation to truth as the fictions of Gui-liver, or the tales of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment. It of spirits were sold annually by a foreigner or by a native. But